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## FEBRUARY MEETING.

The Society held their stated monthly meeting on Thursday, Feb. 18, at noon, in the Dowse Library; the President, Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, in the chair.

The Librarian announced donations from the New-York State Agricultural Society; the Managers of the New-York State Lunatic Asylum; Lyman C. Draper, Esq.; James Lenox, Esq.; and from Messrs. Savage, Sibley, and Winthrop, of the Society.

Mr. Winthrop's donation, in addition to ninety-six miscellaneous pamphlets, consisted of a complete set of the American State Papers, — Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States, from the first session of the first to the second session of the twenty-second Congress, inclusive; commencing March 3, 1789, and ending March 3, 1833.

The Corresponding Secretary read letters of acceptance from FREDERIC TUDOR, Esq., and Rev. F. H. HEDGE, D.D., as Resident Members, and from Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER as a Corresponding Member, of the Society.

The President communicated the donation by William C. Fowler of a copy of his "Memorials of the Chauncys, including President Chauncy, his Ancestors and Descendants;" for which the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Fowler.

The Standing Committee presented for consideration a memorial to the Legislature, remonstrating against a petition of the "Historic-Genealogical Society" for a

change of its corporate name to "The New-England Historical and Genealogical Society." This memorial, which had already been signed by a majority of the members, is as follows: —

*To the Honorable the Legislature of Massachusetts.*

The undersigned, members of the Massachusetts Historical Society, respectfully ask your attention to the following statement: —

This Society was originally instituted under the simple name of "The Historical Society," in the year 1791; and was incorporated, by the name of the Massachusetts Historical Society, in the year 1794.

Its object was briefly set forth in the following preamble to the Act of Incorporation: "Whereas the collection and preservation of materials for a political and natural history of the United States is a desirable object, and the institution of a society for those purposes will be of public utility."

Among its leading founders were the Rev. Dr. Belknap, the Rev. Dr. Eliot, the Hon. George Richards Minot, the Hon. Judge Tudor, and Governor James Sullivan; whose names alone, associated as they are with so many of our earliest biographical and historical essays and memoirs, are a sufficient evidence of the earnest interest with which the objects of the Society were undertaken and pursued.

It was the first organization in our country of its kind; and it commenced its work under many discouragements. Limited by its original charter to sixty Resident Members for the whole Commonwealth, and restricted to the holding of a small amount of real and personal property, it proceeded slowly and economically in the accomplishment of its designs. Yet scarce a year had elapsed from the date of its institution, before its first publications were issued; and it has now in the press the thirty-fourth volume of a series of "Historical Collections," by

all acknowledged to contain some of the most valuable materials for the history of Massachusetts, of New England, and of our whole country. A list of the principal contents of these volumes is subjoined, concluding with the invaluable History of Plymouth Plantation, by Governor Bradford, recently discovered, and now published for the first time, and which might well find a place in every town-library in the State.

Meantime, our Society has been gratified to find that its example has been followed in so many other parts of the Union ; and it has rejoiced to welcome to a common field of labor kindred associations in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland ; in most, if not in all, the New-England States ; and in very many of the States in the South and South-west.

Nor has it failed to recognize with satisfaction and gratification the rise and progress of other important associations of a similar character in our own Commonwealth ; among which may particularly be mentioned the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester.

Within the last thirteen years, a society has been instituted and incorporated in the same city with our own, — Boston, — bearing the name of the Historic-Genealogical Society, for whose welfare and success the best wishes were entertained by us all. Believing it to be devoted to the interesting subject of genealogy, and only incidentally to history, and thus to occupy a field distinct from our own, many of our number have gladly become associated with it from time to time. Nor would we presume to limit or restrict its operations or efforts to the particular sphere which its name has hitherto indicated.

We have observed, however, with regret, that this society has recently petitioned your honorable body for leave to change its name, so as to make it approach much more nearly to the name which it has been our corporate privilege to bear for nearly threescore years and ten. It proposes to be called the New-England Historical and Genealogical Society.

It will be perceived, by referring to the Act of Incorporation

of the Historic-Genealogical Society, that it was instituted "for the purpose of collecting, preserving, and occasionally publishing, genealogical and historical matter relating to early New-England families." The second article of the original constitution also specifies the object of the society to be "to collect and preserve the genealogy and history of early New-England families."

From these statements, it is evident that the founders of the society contemplated the subject of history as subordinate to that of genealogy. The name hitherto employed expresses this subordination; while that which is proposed not only fails to designate it, but, on the other hand, gives history the precedence.

It has been found, during the last ten years, that the name which this society already bears, commencing with the word *Historic*, has occasioned many inconveniences to both societies. Of our own, certainly, we can speak with confidence. Our officers will bear witness that the two societies have been frequently confounded with each other, both at the post-office and in the public mind. It has often occurred, that communications, and contributions of pamphlets and books, have been so addressed from a distance as to leave a doubt to which association they should belong; and not a little trouble has been caused to our Secretaries and Librarian in making the rightful discrimination and distributions.

Under such circumstances, it has become greatly desirable, that, if any change of name is to be made, it may be one which will widen, and not narrow, the difference already existing.

It is true that our own title is the Massachusetts Historical Society, and that the association in question propose for themselves the title of the New-England Historical and Genealogical Society. And perhaps we might be pardoned for suggesting, in behalf of our sister societies in the other New-England States as well as in our own behalf, that a title which should thus seem

to imply an absorption of all the State Historical Societies of New England would hardly be for the advantage of any of them. But, waiving this consideration, it is well known that few persons take the trouble to remember or to write out these long compound names. The distinctive name of our Society is the Historical Society ; and any other society bearing the same name, even as a part only of its whole name, *in the same city*, cannot fail to occasion misunderstandings and mistakes, which must, in the end, be inconvenient and injurious to both. Both associations having their head-quarters in Boston, and receiving their communications through the same post-office, and publishing their notices and their occasional proceedings in the same newspapers, it seems essential to the maintenance of their individuality and identity that their names should not be so much the same as to be easily and naturally mistaken the one for the other.

Having held the name of the Historical Society for sixty-seven years, and having done, as we believe, no discredit to that name, we should hardly be pardoned by any lover of history or tradition were we to intimate a willingness to part with it.

We trust that we shall not subject ourselves to any charge of discourtesy to an institution of so much more recent establishment, if we suggest that the adoption of a different name might not be inconsistent with their interests or their honor.

More especially do we feel at liberty to make this suggestion at a moment when they are themselves seeking a change of name at the hands of the Legislature.

Many excellent names are open for such an association, which it is not necessary for us to specify. But we are constrained to ask of your honorable body, that our ancient Society may be permitted to enjoy its original name, within the limits of the city of Boston, without interference or infringement, and that such other name may be assigned to the association

in question as may save us both from the inconveniences which have been described.

JOSIAH QUINCY.  
JAMES SAVAGE.  
NATHAN HALE.  
EDWARD EVERETT.  
WILLIAM JENKS.  
JOSEPH WILLARD.  
LEMUEL SHAW.  
CONVERS FRANCIS.  
GEORGE TICKNOR.  
NATHAN APPLETON.  
RUFUS CHOATE.  
WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT.  
ROBERT C. WINTHROP.  
CHARLES F. ADAMS.  
GEORGE E. ELLIS.  
JOHN C. GRAY.  
NATHL. L. FROTHINGHAM.  
GEORGE S. HILLARD.  
WILLIAM MINOT.  
PELEG W. CHANDLER.  
LUCIUS R. PAIGE.  
SOLOMON LINCOLN.

CHANDLER ROBBINS.  
JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY.  
RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, jun.  
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF.  
DAVID SEARS.  
THOMAS H. WEBB.  
GEORGE LIVERMORE.  
FRANCIS PARKMAN.  
ELLIS AMES.  
JOHN H. CLIFFORD.  
WILLIAM BRIGHAM.  
EMORY WASHBURN.  
SAMUEL K. LOTHROP.  
LORENZO SABINE.  
THOMAS ASPINWALL.  
NATHANIEL I. BOWDITCH.  
GEORGE R. RUSSELL.  
CHARLES H. WARREN.  
JAMES WALKER.  
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.  
FREDERIC TUDOR.  
F. H. HEDGE.

Boston, Feb. 8, 1858.

The foregoing memorial was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be attested, as the act of the Society, by the signatures of the President and Recording Secretary.

It was further ordered, that Hon. Josiah Quincy, Hon. John H. Clifford, and Hon. Emory Washburn, be a Committee to represent the Society before any Committee of the Legislature to which this memorial may be referred.

JACOB BIGELOW, LL.D., of Boston, and Hon. GEORGE T. DAVIS, of Greenfield, were elected Resident Members of the Society.

LORD LYNDHURST was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

General SUMNER read the following extracts from an unpublished memoir of Governor Brooks, relating to an affecting interview between Colonel Brooks and Captain Bancroft, and to the part these two Massachusetts officers bore in the Saratoga campaign:—

In the year 1816, General Brooks having been declared governor by the two branches of the Legislature, I was invited out to breakfast with him at Medford on the day fixed for his inauguration. Colonel Hall, and one or two others, were present. I shall never forget the day, which was one of the pleasantest in June. There was a cavalcade formed in Boston, which proceeded to Medford, under the command of General Sullivan, to escort the popular governor into Boston to the State House, where he was to take the oaths of office. The inhabitants of Medford, being desirous of rendering all honor to their beloved townsman, had watered their streets, that there might be no dust, and crowded the windows and tops of the houses to see the cavalcade. They had previously appointed peace-officers to serve on the occasion, who stopped all carriages at the ends of the various streets which entered the village, so that the procession should be uninterrupted. It was understood that the escort would arrive at Medford at nine o'clock. We sat down to breakfast at eight. While at our meal, General Brooks saw through the window a tall old gentleman, dressed in his Sunday clothes, with a cocked hat and a long cane. He said to Colonel Hall, "Pray, look out at the door, and see if that is not Captain Bancroft who is passing by. I think it is, and that he is come down to witness the ceremonies of this occasion, and is going by my house, being too modest to present himself. Pray, go out, and ask him in." He was right in his conjecture; and Colonel Bancroft (for, after he



was discharged from the army, he took command of a regiment of militia, which he held a long time) modestly entered the side-door. This was the distinguished officer who commanded a company in the eighth regiment, under the command of Colonel Brooks, in the battle of Bemis's Heights, between the armies of General Gates and Burgoyne, during the Revolutionary war, on the 7th of October, 1777. After the usual salutations between those two officers, who had so much distinguished themselves on that occasion, General Brooks asked Colonel Bancroft to take a cup of coffee, and remain until the procession came up; and added, "There is no man whom I am more glad to see on this occasion than yourself." To which the other answered (the parties, forgetting their present rank, addressed each other by the titles they held in the Revolutionary army), "There is no one, Colonel Brooks, who rejoices in it more than I do. I breakfasted at Reading, and came down on purpose to witness the ceremonies of this occasion. The choice of a governor which the people have made delights my heart. I can truly say, that, if you make as good a governor as you did a colonel of a regiment, you will render yourself distinguished, and the people will be blessed in your administration." Tears flowed down both their cheeks as they clasped each other's hands. To the remarks of Captain Bancroft, Colonel Brooks replied (they still shaking hands heartily), "I thank you, Captain Bancroft, for your kind expressions of confidence. I did not seek the office to which the people have elected me, and I fear I do not possess the qualifications for it; but I can truly say, that if, in the office of governor, I have such support as I had as colonel of a regiment in taking Breyman's Fort, on Bemis's Heights, I shall hope to do the State some service."

The cavalcade now entered the streets of Medford amid the acclamations of the citizens. General Brooks mounted his charger; and, by his request, I rode by his side, as a volunteer aid. On the way, as we were ascending Winter Hill, General

Brooks remarked, "Perhaps you do not know, sir, the reason why the meeting between Captain Bancroft and myself was so affecting. I will explain : —

"On the 7th of October, the day of the last battle with General Burgoyne, General Arnold and several officers dined with General Gates. I was among the company, and well remember that one of the dishes was an ox's heart. While at table, we heard a firing from the advanced picket. The armies were about two miles from each other. The firing increasing, we all rose from table; and General Arnold, addressing General Gates, said, 'Shall I go out, and see what is the matter?' General Gates made no reply; but, upon being pressed, said, 'I am afraid to trust you, Arnold.' To which Arnold answered, 'Pray, let me go: I will be careful; and, if our advance does not need support, I will promise not to commit you.' Gates then told him he might go, and see what the firing meant. Arnold lost no time in advancing with his brigade; and, finding that the attack was serious, engaged the left of the enemy's right, where, meeting with great obstacles, he ordered me (I was then commanding the eighth, or Jackson's regiment, as it was commonly called) to get a position upon the enemy's right flank. This was protected by Breyman's Fort, mounting several brass pieces, and was rather a breastwork, or redoubt, with guns mounted on three sides, than a fort. I advanced under cover of the woods; and, as the regiment deployed out of them in front of the fort, the enemy, surprised at our sudden appearance, fired a volley of musketry at us. Seeing what they were about to do, as their heads rose above the parapet, the company on the left flank of the regiment, which was most exposed, immediately covered themselves from the discharge by dropping down behind a partridge-log. I thought the volley had shot them all down, and rode to the extreme left in great haste to ascertain what was the matter. I was greatly agitated, and met Captain Bancroft, who commanded the left wing. He also had quit his place to see what disaster had occurred. At this moment the company all rose up, and we were relieved from our apprehension. I was still, however, greatly agitated; and, speaking sharply to Captain Bancroft, I said, 'What business have you here, sir?' The captain said, 'I came to see what had happened to the company on the left.' I said, 'You are out of place, sir.' With the submissive spirit of a good soldier, he replied, 'I am ready to obey your orders, colonel.' With great perturbation I responded, 'My orders are, that you ad-

vance, and enter those lines, sir.' The captain, smarting under the reproof, quickly gave the word, 'Come on, my boys, and enter that fort.' Then, leading the way himself, he made a rapid movement forward, and his company ascended the parapet. Surprised at the suddenness of the assault, the enemy retired from the fort, and the whole regiment entered it.

"General Arnold, whose energy gave spirit to the whole action, having been wounded in the foot, Brigadier-General Learned assumed the command of the brigade.

"As the day was far spent, the men threw themselves down to rest, when General Learned called the officers together, and, in hearing of the men, said, 'I have called you together, gentlemen, to see whether you agree with me in opinion, that it is best to return to our position. I am clearly of opinion, that we cannot hold this place till morning: we may all fall a sacrifice in making the attempt.' The officers of my regiment were the only ones who dissented from this opinion. I said I thought it was time enough to retreat when the enemy appeared. If he does not attempt to retake the fort, it will be an everlasting disgrace for us to abandon it; and if he does, and we cannot defend it, there will be no dishonor in retreating. At any rate, my men are fatigued, and want rest and refreshment before they can move anywhere. The soldiers cheered us as we returned from the council.

"Shortly afterwards, General Learned (who was a weak man) called another council to advise with the officers again; and, as I was going to the meeting, my men said, 'For God's sake, colonel, don't retreat: we have taken the work, and we are able to keep it;' and cheered again. At the second council, but one other officer sided with me. Before the council broke up, an officer (who turned out to be an aide-de-camp of General Gates) rode up in great speed, and cried out, 'Who commands here?' The answer was, 'Brigadier-General Learned.' As he appeared, the officer said, 'My orders from General Gates are, that you should retain the possession of this fort at all hazards;' and rode back with as much speed as he came up. 'There, now, Colonel Brooks,' said General Learned, 'I dare say you like that; and, as your regiment had a principal hand in taking the work, I will commit to them the defence of it.'

"It is sufficient to say, that this great trophy of the victory over General Burgoyne's army remained in the hands of the regiment all night, and that the American troops were never afterwards dispossessed

of it ; for, after the battle, General Burgoyne fell back, and, about a fortnight afterwards, surrendered his whole army to General Gates.

"It is somewhat remarkable, that, at the dinner at General Gates's that day, the chief point of discussion among the officers was, whether we should commence the attack, or receive General Burgoyne behind our breastwork at the lines, should he attempt to advance. Arnold contended for the former, saying, 'that the assailant had the advantage : for he can always take his own time, and choose the point of attack ; and, if repulsed, he has only to retreat behind his own lines, and form again.' General Gates said, on the contrary, 'If undisciplined militia were repulsed in the open field, and the enemy pressed upon them in their retreat, it would be difficult to form them again, even behind their own breastworks ; for, if they were under a panic, they would keep on retreating, even after they had passed their own lines.'

"The opinion General Arnold expressed in this discussion was probably the cause why Gates was afraid to trust him to go out when the firing was first heard, lest he should bring on an engagement in the open field, and contrary to his own opinion of its expediency."

It appears from an original paper in my possession, addressed to Mr. Tubout, and signed by Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hughes, who was an aide-de-camp to General Gates, called "Notes relative to the Campaign in 1777 against Burgoyne," that "General Gates took command of the Northern army in August, then reduced, by sickness, desertion, and skirmishes, to a small number ; and, from that time until September, he was employed in creating a new army, providing it with arms, ammunition, &c., and in giving to it new animation ; when he commenced his march towards the enemy, who was then on his march towards him, and had halted at Stillwater ; and, on the 3d of September, he took position on Bemis's Heights."

It is not strange that General Gates did not dare to trust his raw troops in the open field against the disciplined force of a regular army ; but it is a wonder that such a force should have contended with that army in a bloody battle, in a fortnight after it took up its position, and, in three weeks afterwards, have repulsed the enemy in that general engagement

on the 7th of October, in which Captain Bancroft bore so distinguished a part.

Captain Bancroft, as it appears from a letter of his in my possession, written to his family, dated "Camp, three miles above Stillwater, Sept. 30, 1777," was not with his regiment in the battle of the 11th, not having returned from home until the 30th. On that day he dined in company with Colonel Brooks, his townsman; and wrote home to his wife, giving some account of the severity of the battle, which lasted from one o'clock until sunset. He says, further, that "an engagement is daily expected; and, if it should happen, it will, I hope, be the cause of good news to you all." The letter is so characteristic of the man (whom I well knew, having served in the General Court with him when he represented the town of Reading), that I cannot forbear transcribing the latter clause of it:—

"When I left home, my feelings, and my inability to govern my passions, forbade my saying much to you, or any of my family, which otherwise I should be glad to have said; which I hope you will not impute to want of affection. The necessity of leaving my wife, family, and friends, at such a time as this, for so long a period, must needs cause some painful thoughts; but I hope, in due time, a joyful meeting will more than compensate for the pain of separation. In the mean time, let us arm ourselves with patience and fortitude to meet whatever trials await us, and be resigned to the disposal of Divine Providence, whatever may be allotted to us. Especially may it be our care and concern to be prepared for a better meeting in a better world, where we shall be separated no more by wars and commotions, but peace, love, and harmony shall reign triumphant for ever."

The foregoing gives the reader a just idea of the character of the man who was the champion of the regiment; and the extracts from his wife's letter, which follow, not only corroborate Governor Brooks's account of Captain Bancroft's distinguished bravery, but show what an incentive to glorious deeds the sentiments of a patriotic and pious wife inspire.

It is to be regretted that the letter of Captain Bancroft, giving an account of the battle of the 7th of October, is not among the papers of the family. The reader will perceive, by the date of Mrs. Bancroft's letter in reply to it, the difficulty there was in transmitting letters at that time. They were generally confided to the private hands of persons going to or coming from the army. The whole of Mrs. Bancroft's letter is extremely well expressed; yet I will make only those extracts from it which apply to my present purpose. It is directed to "Captain James Bancroft, Colonel Jackson's regiment, Southern Camp," and begins thus:—

"MY DEAR,— We received yours, in which you mention the capture of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne. We congratulate you, sir, upon this early success, in which your regiment was distinguished for their valor and good conduct.

.....  
 "Dr. Hay desires especially to present his compliments of congratulation upon the great success attending the American arms under General Gates, in which you had an active part.

.....  
 "The children all present their duty, and express their joy to hear that you endure the fatigues of war with so much spirit, and so little prejudice to your health.

"As you take a particular concern for your domestic affairs, we have the further satisfaction to acquaint you that our crop of corn turned out remarkably well. We have cider enough for our family; and our work goes on well.

"General Burgoyne's officers are quartered principally in Cambridge; the men, on Prospect Hill; the German troops, upon Winter Hill. All friends desire their respects may be given you, and that you would embrace every opportunity to acquaint us with the situation of the army. No more to add at present, but an earnest desire that you may prosper in arms as long as the service of our country shall require. Honor ever be the concomitant of your actions; and, in due time, may you be returned to your loving family in health, and laden with divine mercy.

"I remain your loving wife,

"SARAH BANCROFT.

"READING, Dec. 18, 1777."

General SUMNER also read an original manuscript, entitled "Notes relative to the Campaign against Burgoyne," by J. M. Hughes, aid-de-camp to General Gates, in the handwriting of Major Hughes. The manuscript was presented to the Society, and is here printed:—

*Campaign of 1777 against General Burgoyne.*

August, General Horatio Gates took the command of the Northern army, which then had retired to Van Schaick's Island, about nine miles from Albany, under the command of General Schuyler, reduced, by sickness, desertion, skirmishes, to a small number.

From this time to about the beginning of September, General Gates was employed in creating a new army, providing it with arms, ammunition, &c., and giving it new animation; when he commenced the march of the army towards the enemy, who was then on his march towards him; and halted at Stillwater. On examining the ground in advance, it was found that it was more favorably disposed for a defensive position than that at Stillwater; and on the 3d of September, or thereabouts, the army again marched, and established its position at Bemis's Heights, the right on the North River, and the left extending towards Saratoga Lake, with a large ravine in front. The enemy continued approaching by slow marches; when he took a position about three miles in advance of General Gates's front, in which situation both armies were employed constructing works and lines for their mutual protection until the nineteenth day of September, when the first conflict took place, which commenced on the part of the enemy about one o'clock, and continued till dark, with various success on both sides. Both armies, after this, continued in a state of preparation, but without any thing important happening, until the 7th of October, when it was perceived by the advanced picket,

about twelve o'clock at noon, that the enemy were in motion, and that a body of troops with artillery and intrenching tools were disposed to fix themselves on an eminence that lay opposite to our left, which would have annoyed our lines if they had been successful. Upon this information, General Gates ordered an attack to be made, the army then being at the lines. This attack was seconded by the New-Hampshire and New-York lines, part of the Massachusetts and some Connecticut militia. It was long and bloody. The enemy were driven from their advanced intrenchments; many prisoners and field-pieces were taken; great numbers killed and wounded. This victory put a stop to the enemy's ideas of conquest; and, on the night of the 10th of October, they abandoned their advanced position, and retreated to Saratoga, leaving their hospital-camp to the clemency of General Gates. On this event, General Gates proceeded with his army, as fast as bridges could be prepared and impediments removed, which the enemy had thrown in the way on their retreat, to hang on General Burgoyne's rear, and came up with him, on the 12th of October, at Saratoga, where he found General Burgoyne had occupied the high grounds north of the Fish Creek. Preparations were immediately taken to render it impracticable for him to retreat. Bridges were thrown across Fish Creek and the North River; the militia from the eastward were placed between him and the lake; dispositions were made for a general assault on the lines; troops marched to commence the attack, but were recalled, on account of the fog and the danger of falling into an ambuscade, until the 15th, when the enemy beat a chamade, and Colonel Kingston, the British Adjutant-General, appeared with a flag, proposing a cessation of hostilities until articles of capitulation could be agreed on. This was consented to, and terms were agreed to finally on the seventeenth day; and, on the eighteenth, the enemy piled their arms on the low grounds of General Schuyler's farm, about ten o'clock, A.M., of that day, when General Burgoyne sent an



officer to inform General Gates that he was approaching. General Gates at that time was mounted on horseback, with his family, reviewing the general situation, when General Burgoyne arrived with General Philips, Lord Petersham, General Reidheisal, and a number of others composing his suite;—with General Gates, Colonel Wilkinson, Colonel Troup, Major Armstrong, Major Pierce, Major Hughes, Colonel Lewis, D. Q. M. General, and a number of other officers. The general officers, if I recollect right, were at their posts. The salutations were familiar and polite; and the two suites, &c., retired to a large marquee that had been prepared for their reception. I do not recollect the circumstances about General Burgoyne presenting his sword in token of a surrender: this can be procured from General Gates. The army was, on that day, drawn up in two lines, colors flying,—the head of the lines beginning at Fish Creek, and so extending towards headquarters, under the command of General Glover; and, about eleven o'clock, the British began their march through them, with colors cased, which was not completed till late in the afternoon. On the entrance of the British front, the music beat “Yankee Doodle,” and so continued till the march was completed. The Americans behaved with admirable order, with shouldered arms; and not a single insult was given.

J. M. HUGHES,

*Then Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Gates.*

For Mr. TUBOUT.

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#### SPECIAL MEETING, FEB. 25.

The Society held a special meeting on Thursday evening, Feb. 25, at half-past seven o'clock, at the house of the President, No. 1, Pemberton Square.

A letter was communicated from Charles Stoddard,